



## Allodium Moroccan Praedium of Ante Michigan

(a provincial State Government under the existing and preexisting sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire)

### Consular Court of the State:

### INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ORDER

#### CASE CONCERNING FORMER MOROCCAN SUBJECTS AND PROTÉGÉS IN MOROCCO

(Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan v. state of Michigan, the  
United States and the United States of America)

Order of February 24<sup>th</sup>,  
2023

RE: AMPAM Case Number **WRW-121-0068702-MI**

watley, william -ray El, ex rel., WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY ESTATE v. United States of  
America; UNITED STATES; State of Michigan; COUNTY OF WAYNE; CITY OF DETROIT  
and its agents and Trustees.

#### Allodial Property Description:

**S FULLERTON 462 SULLIVANS DEXTER BLVD SUB NO 1 L55 953 PLATS, W C W 14/211 40 X**

Also known as: **4079 Fullerton Avenue, Detroit, Michigan Republic [near 48238]**

[Parcel No: 14004810]

**LOT 193 EXC JAMES COUZENS AS WD HULANS GREENLAWN SUB L53 P82 PLATS, W C W**

**22/292 20 X 51** Also known as: **19759 James Couzens Fwy. Detroit, Michigan Republic [near  
48235]** [Parcel No: W221019539S]

**LOT(s) 160 and 159, MARWOOD HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION, according to the plat thereof as  
recorded in Liber 35 of Plats, Page(s) 37, W C W 13/234 30 x 107** Also known together as:  
**18409 Sunset St. Detroit, Michigan Republic [near 48234].** [Parcel No: 13019831 & 13019832]



RE: RE: 1) De facto “WAYNE COUNTY TREASURER & 36<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF WAYNE COUNTY MICHIGAN” is in *Error* for lack of jurisdiction; under the auspices of the corporate entity known as the STATE OF MICHIGAN, in lieu of the “international organization” known as the UNITED STATES, and the de jure contracting State known as the United States of America.

--- The **Effect** of forced collusion or alienation for the advantage of private interest, colonialism, and limited regime of Capitulations is rejected by the ministerial decrees of the competent Consular Court as a corollary to the paramount, deposited, and promulgated organic Constitution of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan in Morocco.

--- **Effect** paramount Moroccan Constitutions entitles the enforcement of ministerial decrees of internal Moroccan State Law and competent Consular Court Decrees, in pursuance to “**uti possidetis juris**” and the peremptory norms of International Law (jus cogens), erga omnes principles, and the reserved and promulgated Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Articles 20, 21, 22 & 24, the reserved and promulgated Treaty of Madrid 1880 Articles 7, 8 & 15 paragraph 1, the reserved and promulgated Act of Algeiras 1906 Articles 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122, & 123, inter alia.

2) The former “*Moroccan subject*” or “*Moroccan protégé*” commonly known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY SSN 380-66-██████ has renounced any naturalization or acquiescence to the foreign Country known as the United States of America, the UNITED STATES, and the corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN, inter alia; whereas, watley: william-ray El, the living sentient man, has fully executed an application and consented to a competent Moroccan State Government, in pursuance to the reserved and promulgated Treaty of Madrid 1880 Articles 7, 8 & 15 paragraph 1; and in accordance with the political interest of the autonomous Moroccan State via the Act of Algeiras 1906 Chapter VII.

---**Effect**, watley: william-ray El’s human rights and self-determination as a former naturalized, colonized, and alienated *heir* in Morocco, is secured by Treaty provisions and the Charter of the United Nations 1945 Articles 1, 55, & 73 as customary international law.

3) The WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST (Estate & the “ens legis”) comes under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of AMPAM’s organic State in accordance with the fully executed application of consent and allegiance to a competent Moroccan State Government pursuant to AMPAM’s public legislation known as the “**Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person**”.



---**Effect** any former Moroccan subjects or protégés are entitled to enjoy the autonomous, political, legal, economic, social, and cultural integrity of an organized jural society of a Moroccan Government, as a corollary to Moroccan State law, human rights, and self-determination under the ordinary methods of international law for indigenous Moors in Morocco.

4) AMPAM's Competent Consular Court has jurisdiction over any civil and criminal disputes between a Moor and a Citizen of the United States of America or the UNITED STATES and is in fact the supreme law of the land in Morocco, as correlative with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) case known as (*France v. United States of America*; 1952 pages 202 to 203; & the ICJ summary page sections 5 & 6").

---**Effect** the former Moroccan subject or Moroccan protégé known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY (Estate) under the jurisdiction of the sovereign succession State of AMPAM, in pursuance to the reserved, deposited, and promulgated Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Articles 20, 21, 22 & 24; the Treaty of Madrid 1880 Articles 7, 8 & 15 paragraph (1); the Act of Algeciras 1906 Articles 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122, & 123; the Charter of the United Nations 1945 Articles 1, 55, & 73; the United Nations Resolution (1514) 1960 Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7; and the Vienna Convention on the Laws of Treaties 1969 Articles 1, 2 (a)(b)(c)(d)(f) & (g), 16 (b)(c), Articles 20 (1)(4b) & (5), 26, & 27, inter alia.

5) Any Citizen of the United States of America, the UNITED STATES, the several corporate states and its organs, departments, agents, administrators, persons, citizens and national's actions to supervene the impossibility of performance of the Competent Consular Court Order, shall ensue pending Contempt of Court sanctions in pursuance to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Articles 20 & 21, the Act of Algeciras Articles 101 & 102; and AMPAM's ratified internal legislation for counter-measures of self-defense, known as the "**Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts**" and the ratified legislation for the "**Responsibility of International Organizations in Morocco**" as a corollary to the ordinary methods of dealing with disputes in International Law.

6) Succession enforcement via "**erga omnes**" principles imposed on the former inferior STATE OF MICHIGAN's 36<sup>th</sup> District Administrative Court of Wayne County Michigan Administrator known as Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620], State of Michigan's Attorney General Dana Nessel, their Governor, Gretchen Whitmer, and their legislative branch members: are bound to the color of law Constitution of the STATE OF MICHIGAN Article 1 section 1; in pursuance to the de facto Constitution of the UNITED STATES municipal corporation dated February 21, 1871; Article 6 sections 1, 2, & 3, and



pursuant to the de jure Constitution for the United States of America; Article 6 sections 1, 2, & 3; wherefore, the Supreme law of the land is in fact and truth, the bilateral and multilateral Moroccan Treaties in Morocco, as binding on the Competent Consular Courts and binding against any de jure United States of America's nationals, including the so-called nationals of the UNITED STATES international organization and its intergovernmental organizations. ---Effect International Court of Justice (ICJ) case concerning ("France v. United States of America; 1952) is correlative to the enforcement of United States of Americas Constitution, the UNITED STATES Constitution, and the STATE OF MICHIGAN's Constitution and their color of law Departments, Agencies, Organs, Administrators, Agents, Executives, Legislators, Judges, persons, nationals, and citizens, so long as the extended Consular jurisdiction is being exercised.

7) Former Moroccan *subjects* and former *protégés* are protected persons under any sovereign Moroccan State Government according to the list of names pursuant to the Moroccan Treaties and the customary norms of international law. ---Effect protections pursuant to the Treaty of Madrid Article 7 and 8 as a corollary to Moroccan law and Consular Court decrees.

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## ORDERS

*By Order of Consular Court in Morocco,*

*Presiding:* Chief Judge, Kalifa Bey;

The *Registrar*, Edward Bradford-El,

**In the Order concerning the autonomous legal personality of a sovereign Moroccan State, and the human rights and self-determination of any former Moroccan subject or Moroccan protégé in Morocco as corollary to the ordinary methods of international law and the enforcement of the supreme law of treaties in any dispute against the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the UNITED STATES, and the United States of America.**

*between*

**Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan,**

Represented by:

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141 Mr. watley, william-ray El: Hajib, Department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
142 as Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
143  
144 and by: Mrs. Aryeh Davon Rashulz Gradford-El, Mufti, Office of the Consul General,  
145 as Consul General,  
146  
147 and by:  
148 Mrs. Me Amur Bey: Wazir Al 'Rais, Office of the Prime Minister,  
149 As Prime Minister and Consul  
150  
151 And by:  
152 Jennifer Lynn-El, Seyaraha: Speaker of the House, House of Dalil Aziz, Matriarchal  
153 Council, as Legislator  
154  
155 *and*  
156 **STATE OF MICHIGAN**, represented by:  
157 Dana Michelle Nessel, ISLN:916188908 Attorney General,  
158 Department of Justice, as Counsel,  
159  
160 assisted by:  
161 Daniel Corrigan Grano, ISLN:922215347 Assistant Attorney General,  
162 Department of Justice, as Counsel,  
163  
164 and by:  
165 Kate Diane Denison, ISLN:923745744 Deputy Legislative Director, Department of  
166 Justice, as Counsel,  
167  
168 and by:  
169 Gretchen Whitmer, ISLN:916205445, Office of Governor of the State of Michigan, as  
170 Governor,  
171  
172 and by:  
173 Jocelyn Michelle Benson, ISLN:924115638, Secretary of State, Office of the Secretary of  
174 State, as Expert Adviser,  
175



176 and by:  
177 Gary Peters, Senator, President of the Senate,  
178 as Judicial Council,  
179  
180 and by:  
181 Debbie Stabenow, Senior United States Senator, of the Senate,  
182 as Judicial Council,  
183  
184 and by:  
185 Jacquelyn A McClinton, ISLN: 924115620, Wayne County Michigan's 36<sup>th</sup> District  
186 Administrative Court, as Administrator / Judge,  
187  
188 and by: Eric Ramadan Sabree, ISLN: 916189837, Office of Wayne County Treasurer,  
189 as Treasurer,  
190  
191 and by: Timothy M. Kenny, ISLN: 905925521, Wayne County Michigan 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court,  
192 as, Chief Judge,  
193  
194 and by: Rafael Washington, Wayne County Michigan Sheriff" Office,  
195 as Sheriff,  
196  
197 and by:  
198 Robert P. Young Jr., ISLN:902559934, Supreme Court Judge, Judicial  
199 Officer, as Chief Judge,  
200  
201 *and*  
202

203 **The United States of America,**  
204 Represented by:  
205 The UNITED STATES Federal Corporation,  
206 as an international organization,  
207  
208 and by,  
209 Officials of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
210  
211 *and*  
212



213 **THE UNITED STATES,**  
214 represented by:  
215 Joseph R. Biden Jr., ISLN:909036216, Office of President of the  
216 United States, as Chieftain,  
217  
218 and by:  
219 Nancy P. Pelosi, ISLN:904517345 Speaker, House of  
220 Representatives, as Legislator,  
221  
222 Charles E. Schumer, ISLN:903924106 Majority Leader, Senate,  
223 as Judicial Legislator,  
224  
225 and by:  
226 Merrick B. Garland, Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, as Council,  
227  
228 and by:  
229 Anthony J. Blinken, ISLN:901627276 Secretary of State, United States Department  
230 of State, as Advisor,  
231  
232 and by:  
233 Linda Thomas-Greenfield, United States Security Council Representative, as  
234 Ambassador,  
235  
236 and by:  
237 John G. Roberts, ISLN:920532193 Judge, Supreme Court of the  
238 United States, as Chief Judge,  
239  
240 and by:  
241 Jerome H. Powell, Chair, Federal Reserve, as  
242 Comptroller and Holder of the Key,  
243  
244 *pending successor,*  
245 Janet L. Yellen,  
246 as Pending Comptroller and Holder of the Key,  
247  
248 The Court, composed  
249 as above,





250 Delivers the following Orders:

251

252 First, the State of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan (AMPAM) and its  
253 Consular Court would like to acknowledge, recognize, and consent to the compulsory  
254 jurisdiction of the honorable **International Court of Justice** (ICJ), whereas the modern  
255 State of AMPAM have acceded to the I.C.J. Statutes and recognizes the I.C.J., prima facie  
256 as established for any continuous disputes between States. AMPAM also extends its  
257 gratitude's for the I.C.J.'s wisdom and enlightenment Judgement regarding France v. the  
258 United States of America; (*"Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of*  
259 *America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27th, 1952"*). Whereas the final authoritative  
260 decision quashed the question of "right of assent" and solidified the triple principle and  
261 sovereign jurisdiction of Moroccan law and Consular Court ministerial decrees on pages  
262 202 and 203 as follows:

263

264 Regarding Consular jurisdiction and prior assent,

265 "[I]n the absence of any treaty provisions dealing with this matter, it has been  
266 contended that a "right of assent" can be based on custom, usage, or practice. It is  
267 unnecessary to repeat the reasons which have been given for rejecting custom, usage,  
268 and practice as a basis for extended consular jurisdiction, and which are largely  
269 applicable to the "right of assent". It is, however, necessary to point out that the very  
270 large number of instances in which Moroccan laws were referred to the United States  
271 authorities can readily be explained as a convenient way of ensuring their incorporation  
272 in ministerial decrees binding upon the consular courts. In that way, and in that way  
273 only, could these laws be made enforceable as against United States nationals so long as  
274 the extended consular jurisdiction was being exercised.

275 The problem arises in three ways, which must be considered separately. The first is in  
276 cases where the application of a Moroccan law to UNITED STATES Citizens would be  
277 contrary to the treaty rights of the UNITED STATES. In such cases, the application of  
278 Moroccan laws, whether directly or indirectly to these nationals, unless assented to by  
279 the UNITED STATES, would be contrary to International Law, and the dispute which  
280 might arise therefrom would have to be dealt with according to the ordinary methods  
281 for the settlement of international disputes. These considerations apply to the Decree of  
282 December 30th, 1948, which the Court has found to be contrary to the treaty rights of  
283 the UNITED STATES.





The second way in which the problem arises is in cases in which the cooperation of the consular courts is required to enforce the Moroccan legislation. In such cases, regardless of whether the application of the legislation would contravene treaty rights, the assent of the UNITED STATES would be essential to its enforcement by the consular courts.

The third way in which the problem arises is in cases where the application to United States nationals, otherwise than by enforcement through the consular courts, of Moroccan laws which do not violate any treaty rights of the UNITED STATES is in question. In such cases, the assent of the UNITED STATES authorities is not required.

Accordingly, and subject to the foregoing qualifications, the Court holds that the UNITED STATES is not entitled to claim that the application of laws and regulations to its nationals in the French Zone requires its assent.”

\*

**The summary page of the judgement outlines the substantive ruling regarding France v. United States of America 1952 in pursuance to sections 4 and 5 as follows:**

“Section 4. (By six votes to five) But the other submissions of the UNITED STATES relating to consular jurisdiction are rejected: it is not entitled to exercise consular jurisdiction in other cases in the French Zone of Morocco. Its rights in this connection, which were acquired solely by the effect of the most-favored-nation clause, came to an end with the termination by Great Britain of all its rights and privileges of a capitulatory character by the Franco-British Convention of 1937.

Section 5. (Unanimously) The UNITED STATES had contended that its nationals were not subject, in principle, to the application of Moroccan laws, unless these laws had received its prior assent. There is, however, no provision in any of the Treaties conferring upon the UNITED STATES such a right, a right linked with the regime of capitulations which can only exist as a corollary of consular jurisdiction, so that if the co-operation of the UNITED STATES Consular Courts is required to enforce a law (see 2 and 3 above), the assent of the UNITED STATES is essential. But, subject to this, the contention of the UNITED STATES is ill-founded. If the application of a law to citizens of the UNITED STATES without its assent is contrary to International Law, any dispute which may arise therefrom should be dealt with according to the ordinary methods for the settlement of international disputes.”

For these reasons, the competent Consular Court accepts the findings of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as authoritative in Morocco, therefore the Courts of



AMPAM have adopted the case of France v. United States of America 1952 as customary law. Wherefore the Consular Court is entitled to enforce the final decisions of the ICJ upon the United States of America, the UNITED STATES and its several Union states as a natural corollary to Moroccan State law and Moroccan Consular Courts ministerial decrees.

\*

\* \*

The Consular Court will now give notice and Orders to Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN:924115620] & Eric Ramadan Sabree [ISLN: 916189837] (“Michigan’s undersigned Administrators”), regarding the continuous De facto “36<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF WAYNE COUNTY MICHIGAN; *Administrator as Respondent in Error for lack of jurisdiction* and as contrary to the supreme law of the land in Morocco, whereas the corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN’s, organs, departments and entities is in the Empire of Morocco’s jurisdiction.

First, the competent Consular Court shall remind the alienating privatized interest corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN and Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620], about the competent Consular Court ministerial decrees in the case concerning (“*Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan / the United States of America, the UNITED STATES, and the STATE OF MICHIGAN; February 24, 2023*”), see attached Order dated February 24, 2023, and its state of facts Exhibits A through H, for your records. The above-mentioned case shall serve as an opportunity to familiarize Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] with the supreme law of the land.

Second, it is imperative that Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is made aware that Eric R. Sabree, Timothy M. Kenny, Gretchen Whitmer, Mrs. Dana Nessel, and Mr. Robert P. Young Jr., are cognizant of the Consular Court Orders dated February 24, 2023, and its lawful ramifications in pursuance to the peremptory norms of international law. It is imperative that Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is fully aware that anything he says or does, as contrary to Consular Court Orders, shall ensue Contempt of Court sanctions, inter alia. Wherefore Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] shall not enjoy qualified immunity for her misprision or malfeasance actions in Morocco. Furthermore, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is in fact a de facto Administrator for the privatized corporation known as the STATE OF MICHIGAN, under the auspices of the “international organization” known as the UNITED STATES Federal Corporation. It is imperative that Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is aware that qualified immunity can only be enforced by an organic de jure State in Morocco.



Third, for the record, the de jure bilateral contracting State is in fact the United States of America. Unfortunately, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] did not take her oath and allegiance to the United States of America. Taking further note that Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] dba *JACQUELYN A MCCLINTON [ISLN: 924115620]*, took her sworn oath to protect and serve the interests of the Constitution of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION via the (“Act of Congress February 21, 1871; Chapter 62”), in lieu of George Washington’s de jure Constitution for the United States of America in which he deposited and promulgated with the Sultan of Morocco in 1789.

Fourth, unfortunately, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] took her oath to a de facto international organization and its franchised district known as the STATE OF MICHIGAN, wherefore, international organizations and its agents and judges do not and shall not have the same sovereign immunities enjoyed by organic States in Morocco. Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is advised to seek CONSUL representation before he performs any actions contrary to the ordinary methods for the settlement of international disputes. Whereas the municipal statutes of the STATE OF MICHIGAN are defined in the Black’s Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> edition as **“municipal law: [a] contradistinction to international law...”** Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] should assume that “municipal law” better known as the statutes of the STATE OF MICHIGAN does not promote guidelines to exercise any ruling regarding Consular Relations in pursuance to international law. Nevertheless, even though the STATE OF MICHIGAN is NOT an organic State; nonetheless, it is still bound as an intergovernmental organization of the UNITED STATES Federal Corporation and both the United States of America and the UNITED STATES shall abide by Moroccan Law and the customary law of the Vienna Convention on the Law Treaties 1969 Articles 26 & 27. Wherefore the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 Article 27 does not allow Jacquelyn A McClinton’s [ISLN: 924115620] privatized authority to supersede the peremptory norms of international law as follows:

“Article 27 –

Internal law and observance of treaties

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. This rule is without prejudice to article 46.”

Fifth, furthermore, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] will not be able to claim plausible deniability or ignorance to the peremptory norms of international law (jus cogens). Yes, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] must understand that she is bound to the Supreme law of the land, wherefore, the Supreme law of the land is in fact **11 of 40| Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan v. state of Michigan, United States, United States of America – February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Concerning Former Moroccan subjects and protégés in Morocco)**



the reserved & promulgated Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787, the de jure Constitution for the United States of America 1789, the reserved & promulgated Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836, the reserved & promulgated Treaty of Madrid 1880, the reserved & promulgated Act of Algeciras 1906, and the ratified and promulgated Constitution for Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan (AMPAM) 2022, inter alia.

Reaffirming further that the competent Consular Court of AMPAM, has the original civil and criminal jurisdiction in ANY dispute between a Moor and a Citizen of the United States of America, or the UNITED STATES Corporation, or any of the several corporate states e.g., the privatized “STATE OF MICHIGAN” in Morocco.

Sixth, lastly, tacit acquiescence will stand as affirmative acceptance of any ministerial decrees of AMPAM’s legislation and any competent Consular Court Orders in Morocco, whereas, the United States of America, the UNITED STATES and the several Union states are in Morocco, and in accordance with the Treaty of Madrid Article 7 and 8; wherefore, anything contrary is notwithstanding in international law. The sovereign organic State of AMPAM shall enforce its international boundaries in pursuance to “**uti possidetis juris**” and erga omnes principles, wherefore the limited regime of Capitulations and colonization by the UNITED STATES war machine has come to an end in Morocco, per the validity of the competent Consular Court ministerial decrees and the reserved and promulgated “United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; Resolution (1514) 1960; Articles 1 through 7”) and the “Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States; Resolution 2625 (XXV) 1970”.

Seventh, it is past time for the Citizens of the UNITED STATES and the United States of America to conform to the principles of Treaty law and Moroccan legislation without interruption. Amity and commerce between any contracting Moroccan States in Morocco and the United States of America (proper), can be achieved by Diplomatic Relations, friendly applications, mechanisms, and enacted legislation by the UNITED STATES Congress and each of its 50 Federal Reserve Districts commonly known as the several Union states.

However, when Diplomatic Relations fail, then judicial authority shall prevail in Morocco, per the provisions of the Treaty and per the provisions of the Charter of **12 of 40| Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan v. state of Michigan, United States, United States of America – February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Concerning Former Moroccan subjects and protégés in Morocco)**



United Nations 1945, inter alia. Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is advised, if possible, to seek wise council regarding State-on-State disputes and Treaty enforcement from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or from the Honorable Judge Joan E. Donoghue, of the Peace Palace in The Hague. Please inform the Hague that Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan has ratified, deposited, and promulgated its organic Constitution, Moroccan Treaties, the Charter of the UN and various Conventions and Declaration, via Article 102 of the Charter, and via the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 Articles 16 & 20, inter alia.

Eighth, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is hereby given competent notice and Order that the former Moroccan subject or protégé known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST(Estate) is no longer the property or naturalized citizen of the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the UNITED STATES, or the United States of America, inter alia. Whereas the elected Chief Judge *Kalifa Bey*; ex relatione, KARLA ANDRESON come under the sovereignty of AMPAM's promulgated Constitution and shall be respected. For the record, *Kalifa Bey* has qualified immunity as a competent Chief Judge and is entitled to enjoy "full powers" as a Supreme Court Justice within AMPAM's jurisdiction. Any attempts to harass, intimidate, terrorize, arrest, detain, confiscate, instigate, adjudicate or cause harm in any way to Chief Judge *Kalifa Bey* shall result in a breach of International Law (jus cogens), a breach of the ICJ judgment in the case known as France v. United States of America 1952, a breach of the ICJ judgment of Germany v. United States of America 1999/2001 (LaGrand), and a breach of Moroccan Treaties in Morocco. Moreover, imperial colonialism, extraterritorial jurisdiction and the limited regime of Capitulations is rejected by the ministerial decrees exercised by the competent Consular Court and Moroccan legislation in each of the territories in Morocco.

Ninth, in conclusion, the competent Consular Court gives Orders to Gretchen Whitmer of the corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN to pardon WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY (Estate) in the event Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] is forced by the "STATE OF MICHIGAN's de facto statutes" to abridge the international rights of the former Moroccan subject or protégé once known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY SSN 380-66-██████.

Gretchen Whitmer shall enact this Consular Court Order within 5 business days of Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 92411620] 's breach of Treaty provisions as corollary to



the ordinary methods for the settlement of international disputes. Gretchen Whitmer is advised to seek Consul or Council in dealing with international disputes and the imminent fines, penalties and confiscation that will ensue from tacit acquiescence or willful actions.

Tenth, Diplomatic Relations, and Consular Relations: If the 36<sup>th</sup> District Administrative Court of Wayne County Michigan has a dispute with the former Moroccan subject known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY (the “ens legis”), then the dispute shall be dealt with by virtue of a competent Consular Court venue, in pursuance to the ordinary methods of international law and in conformity with the Act of Algeciras Articles 101, 102, and 123, inter alia.

Eleventh, for the record, Consular Court is keeping a file on every case involving the United States of America, the United States, and the STATE OF MICHIGAN’s belligerent acts and tacit acts against the competent Consular Court Orders of AMPAM. It’s just a matter of time before AMPAM State files a complaint with the Secretary-General and the ICJ regarding our disputes with the colonist in Morocco. Obviously, all these correspondences with the UNITED STATES and the STATE OF MICHIGAN are going to be reviewed by the ICJ and the ICC. There will be significant legal consequences for supervening the impossibility of competent Consular Court decrees, including expulsion of “personas non grata” for any terrorist acts in Morocco imposed by foreigners in Morocco.

Convinced that productive Diplomatic Relations are the best course of action between AMPAM and the UNITED STATES Organization and the corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN. Keeping in mind that AMPAM has sought Diplomatic Relations but to no avail.

Nevertheless, the limited regime of Capitulations and any use of force will not be effective to stop the Moors from nationalism and forming 50+ organic States in the Empire of Morocco. The UNITED STATES has had since 1937 to determine how they were going to bridge Diplomatic Relations with competent Moroccan Governments in Morocco, ever since the (Franco-British Convention relinquished its Capitulations in 1937) and ever since the 1952 case of France v. the United States of America. Now is the time for the UNITED STATES and the United States of America to begin Friendly Diplomatic Relations before the World Court gets involved. Moors will not talk very much once the judgment is final from the ICJ and the ICC in favor of Moroccan





489 ministerial decrees, Moroccan Treaties, and Moroccan legislation in Morocco. The self-  
490 governing Moroccan organic States will not forget about any impediments and terrorist  
491 acts engaged by foreigners during Moor's varying stages of succession advancement.  
492 The competent Moors shall no longer acquiesce.

493 The de jure Chief Judge *Kalifa Bey*, of AMPAM's Consular Court in Morocco, shall remind  
494 Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620], Mr. Robert P. Young Jr., and Mr. John G.  
495 Roberts, of the de facto UNITED STATES Supreme Court, about the famous words of  
496 George Washington's first de jure Supreme Court Justice of the United States of America  
497 (proper), known as Mr. John Jay as follows:

498 ***"To attend to our own liberty, and to deny that blessing to others, involves an***  
499 ***inconsistency not to be excused".***

500 \*

501 \* \*

502 The Consular Court will now give validity to AMPAM's internal legislation regarding any  
503 former Moroccan subjects and former Moroccan protégés in pursuance of the principles  
504 of Moroccan Law.

505 Reaffirming that WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY was listed as a male, naturalized person, black  
506 person, and a (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment) citizen of the UNITED STATES as of July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1976  
507 possessing an "ens legis" social security number known as 380-66-██████████

508 Recognizing further that the United States of America's Naturalization Act of 1790, the  
509 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1868, and the Naturalization Act of 1870 caused the indigenous  
510 Moors to lose their nationality by escheat, hypothecation, and the regime of  
511 Capitulations, under use of force, fraud, corruption, coercion, and acquiescence.

512 Recognizing that the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Article 22, the Treaty of  
513 Madrid 1880 Article 15, the Act of Algeciras 1906 Articles 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122,  
514 & 123, the Treaty of Montevideo 1933 Articles 3 & 11, the Charter of the United Nations  
515 1945 Articles 1, 55, & 73, the ICJ Statutes 1946 Articles 38, 40, 41, the ICJ case of France  
516 v. United States of America 1952, inter alia; left a pathway for any ipso jure Moroccan  
517 subjects to return and consent to a competent Moroccan State Government.  
518 Therefore, any ipso jure Moroccan subject that has been naturalized in a foreign





country, had the sole obligation to choose his or her political status regarding their self-determination and human rights in Morocco.

Therefore, the former ipso jure Moroccan subject or protégé known as “*WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY*” and the “stateless person” known as *watley, william -ray El* has chosen to return to Morocco, and consented to the jurisdiction of a competent Moroccan State Government, within the Empire of Morocco. *Watley: william -ray El* and *ex relatione WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY* denounced any “naturalized status” or “stateless person status” as being a former Moroccan subject or a former Moroccan protégé. Wherefore *watley: william -ray El* and *ex relatione WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY* executed an allegiance application and consented to the competent authorities and full powers of AMPAM’s legal personality as an organic State, by the validity of Consul.

By validity of the Head Qazi (the “Chief Judge”) of the Supreme Court of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan, and by witness of the competent authority official known as *watley: william-ray El*, (the “Hajib”) Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by witness of the competent authority official known as *Jennifer Lynn-El*, (the “Seyaraha”); the Consular Court finds that *watley: william -ray El* and *WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY*’s lawful status with a competent Moroccan Government is sufficient evidence per (Exhibit-F) and per (Exhibit-G), and per (Exhibit-H) in pursuance to AMPAM’s internal legislation (Exhibit-E) as follows:

“Exhibit-E:

#### **Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan**

#### **Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person (Public)**

**House of Dalil Aziz**

**Bill Number 313.001**

**11 January 2023**

**An act to (I) Renounce the naturalized 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment artificial person status and renounce any alleged Citizenship to the privatized United States of America, the privatized United states, or the privatized Union states, inter alia.**

**(II) Remove the artificial person into the Moroccan Empire jurisdiction as a “protected person” in conformity to Moroccan law. (III) Secure the Moroccan**

**Trusteeship obligations as the lawful speaker and signatory power of the ex**



relatione artificial person. (IV) Designate Moroccan Trustee Administrators as the speaker and signatory power for any “ex relatione” artificial person’s private and public arrangements, concluded with lawful States, entities and other persons. (V) Protect the artificial person(s) civil and criminal judicial jurisdiction in conformity to Moroccan law, Charter of the United Nations, and Human Rights.

## **PART I. Renounce the naturalized 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment artificial person status.**

### **SECTION 1. Manner of renouncement only by affirmation and declaration:**

- a) Only competent Moroccan State authorities can consent, ratify and fully enforce any acts of renouncement as pertaining to naturalized 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment artificial persons.
- b) Upon at least two authorized witnesses, that believe that the affirmation and declaration are written entirely in the handwriting of the National or Subject, whose “ex relatione” artificial person status it purports to be, and that the name of the testator as written in or on, or subscribed to, the ‘Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person’ will be in the handwriting and autograph of the National or Subject whose will it purport to be.

### **SECTION 2. Renouncement of any alleged naturalized Citizenship status:**

Upon the fully executed ‘Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person’, the will and testimony of at least one witness who may, but need not be, one of the witnesses referred to in Part I section 1a) of this part to a statement of facts.

- a) Showing that the will was found after the Nationals or Subjects autograph was acquired as referred to in Part I section 1b).
- b) Nationals or Subjects affirmation and declaration shall be considered an absolute rejection and renouncement of any alleged allegiance to the corporate jurisdiction of the privatized United States of America, the privatized UNITED STATES or the privatized several states of the Union.

## **PART II. Consent to the entire submission to the laws of the Empire.**

### **SECTION 1. Renouncement of naturalized Citizenship in a foreign Country:**



- a) Upon the fully executed 'Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person' the National or Subject has immediately consented to the transfer of the intellectual property rights of the ex relatione artificial person over to the National Trust of the State.

The ex relatione status as it pertains to the artificial person shall be protected by the jurisdiction of the Moroccan State in conformity to the bilateral Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836, the multilateral Treaty of Madrid 1880, the multilateral General Act of Algeciras 1906 and the norms of international law.

### **PART III. National Trust and Trusteeship.**

#### **SECTION 1. The sacred Trust and its will.**

- a) Nationals, Subjects, protected ex relatione artificial persons, and their private and public interest shall be protected by the State, its entities, subsidiaries, and the National Trust as a natural corollary to Moroccan law, international law, and erga omnes principles.

### **PART IV. Trusteeship Administrators.**

#### **SECTION 1. Trusteeship Administrators as the lawful speaker and signatory power:**

- a) Upon the immediate affirmation, declaration, and transfer of the ex relatione artificial person into the Moroccan jurisdiction and the National Trust, the artificial person cannot pen a contract except by an ex relatione status, without the Trustee Administrator(s) lawful signature or expressed consent.
- b) Upon the Trustee Administrator(s) lawful signature or expressed consent, the National or Subject can be authorized the use of the ex relatione artificial person in accordance with the internal law of the State, the policies of the National Trust and in pursuance to international law.
- c) The ex relatione artificial person can enforce averment of jurisdiction quo warranto in matters of civil and criminal disputes as corollary to Moroccan law.



- d) The artificial person is the intellectual property of the Trust and the Trustee Administrator(s) do not waive any right of claim assessed to the artificial person regarding real property, personal property, employment, trade, commerce, or any other constructive arrangements concluded lawfully with States, inter alia.
- e) The Birth Certificate from the municipal corporate state shall be Sealed by Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan's National Trustee Administrator(s) as substantive evidence herein.
- f) Nothing in the 'Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person' may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating any Trusteeship rights contained in treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.

#### **PART V. Consul for civil and criminal disputes**

##### **SECTION 1. Manner of Consul and Consular Court for civil and criminal disputes:**

- a) Any disputes pertaining to the ex relatione artificial person shall come under the judicial authority of the State.
- b) Consul shall have the immediate jurisdiction in alignment with the Trusteeship Administrators of the National Trust.
- c) Upon the ex relatione artificial person being named as "Defendant" in any civil or criminal case, the Consular Court of the State shall have original jurisdiction in conformity to the bilateral Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836, the multilateral Treaty of Madrid 1880, the multilateral General Act of Algeciras 1906 and the customary norms of international law.
- d) Reaffirming Consul and Consular Court "any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions it shall be immediately granted to him."

**Reaffirming "The Government of the United States of America, having no political interest in Morocco and no desire or purpose having animated it to take part in this conference other than to secure for all peoples the widest equality of trade and privilege with Morocco and to facilitate the institution of**



reforms in that country tending to insure complete cordiality of intercourse without and stability of administration within for the common good, declares that, in acquiescing in the regulations and declarations of the conference, in becoming a signatory to the General Act of Algeciras and to the Additional Protocol, subject to ratification according to constitutional procedure, and in accepting the application of those regulations and declarations to American citizens and interests in Morocco..., Theodore Roosevelt 1907. Department of State Bulletin, Nov. 26, 1956, P. 844.”

Submitted by: AMPAM Chief Judge; Kalifa Bey  
Ratified 11 January 2023

For these reasons, the Consular Court finds that the ministerial decrees of competent Moroccan legislation hereby known as the “**Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person**” is in conformity with the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Articles 20, 21, & 24, and in conformity with the Treaty of Madrid 1880 Articles 7, 8, & 15 paragraph (1), and in conformity with the Act of Algeciras 1906 Articles 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122, & 123. Wherefore the United States of America, the UNITED STATES, and the several corporate states are not entitled to enjoy a limited civil or criminal jurisdiction over the former Moroccan subject or the former Moroccan protégé commonly known as WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY Wherefore WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY is in fact and by law a protected person under the sovereignty and independence, integrity of domains, and economic liberty without any inequality of the political “**uti posteditis juris**” territory of the Moroccan State of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan, in the Empire of Morocco. Any dispute between the 36<sup>th</sup> District Administrative Court of Wayne County Michigan v. WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST; Estate, shall be adjudged in the Consular Court per the ordinary methods for the settlement of international disputes.

Keeping in mind that WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST; ESTATE is an unincorporated legal personality and not a human being woman or man pursuant to AMPAM’s State law and the National Trust of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan (AMPAM). Wherefore the Trustees and the Executive manager of the legal unincorporated personality of WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST shall be the Administrators and hand



that pens any authorized contracts. Wherefore AMPAM’s National Trust, its Trustees and the Executive Managers of the unincorporated entities shall be entitled to use the “ens legis” associated 9-digit social security numbers (SSN), to transact utility as needed to interface with public works and public utility, inter alia, without interruption, per the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Articles 22 and 24, and the Act of Algeciras 1906 Article 105 in the Empire of Morocco.

For the record, the alleged 36th District Administrative Court of Wayne County Michigan (Respondent) and the WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY TRUST (Claimant) shall enjoy the same artificial person legal status in Consular Court; anything contrary notwithstanding. The competent Moroccan Consular Court shall act as a judicial recourse for any disputes between international organizations and intergovernmental organizations in AMPAM’s civil and criminal jurisdiction.

\*

\*                      \*

The Consular Court shall now disclose the protected list of former Moroccan subjects and former protégés, under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the organic State of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan (AMPAM) as a corollary to the peremptory norms of international law (jus cogens).

First, Consular jurisdiction, Moroccan Treaties, Moroccan legislation, and ministerial decrees binding on the Consular Court and against the UNITED STATES nationals are further enforced by the ICJ case concerning (*France v. United States of America 1952; pages 202 & 203*) as follows:

“The problem arises in three ways, which must be considered separately.  
The first is in cases where the application of a Moroccan law to UNITED STATES nationals would be contrary to the treaty rights of the UNITED STATES. In such cases, the application of Moroccan Laws, whether directly or indirectly to these nationals, unless assented to by the UNITED STATES, would be contrary to International Law, and the dispute which might arise therefrom would have to be dealt with according to the ordinary methods for the settlement of international disputes. These considerations apply to the Decree of December 30th, 1948,



709 which the Court has found to be contrary to the treaty rights of the UNITED  
710 STATES.

711 The second way in which the problem arises is in cases in which the cooperation  
712 of the consular courts is required in order to enforce the Moroccan Legislation. In  
713 such cases, regardless of whether the application of the legislation would  
714 contravene treaty rights, the assent of the UNITED STATES would be essential to  
715 its enforcement by the consular courts.

716 The third way in which the problem arises is in cases where the application to  
717 United States nationals, otherwise than by enforcement through the consular  
718 courts, of Moroccan Laws which do not violate any treaty rights of the UNITED  
719 STATES is in question. In such cases, the assent of the UNITED STATES authorities  
720 is not required.

721 Accordingly, and subject to the foregoing qualifications, the Court holds that the  
722 UNITED STATES is not entitled to claim that the application of laws and  
723 regulations to its nationals in the French Zone requires its assent.”

724 By validity of AMPAM’s Supreme Court’s Head Qazi, and the Chief Judge of AMPAM ’s  
725 Consular Court, in pursuance to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Articles 20, 21, & 24,  
726 the Treaty of Madrid 1880 Articles 7, 8 & 15 paragraph 1, the Act of Algeciras 1906  
727 Articles 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122, and 123, the General Assembly Resolution 1514  
728 (XV) 1960 Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, the General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV) 1970,  
729 the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007, the paramount Constitution for Allodium  
730 Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan dated December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022, and the ratified  
731 legislation known as the “Affirmation and Trusteeship for the Artificial Person” in  
732 Morocco, inter alia.

733 The Court finds, but not limited to, any former Moroccan subjects and former protégés  
734 that consent to a competent Moroccan State Government, are in fact protected by  
735 international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the authoritative decisions of the  
736 ICJ case concerning France v. the United States of America, the provisions of Moroccan  
737 Treaties, and any Moroccan State Government’s laws as a natural corollary with  
738 AMPAM’s protected persons list under both civil and criminal jurisdiction of the  
739 Moroccan State.





740 The protected persons list of the former Moroccan subjects and former protégés shall  
741 be respected by the corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN, the UNITED STATES, and the United  
742 States of America. Wherefore any dispute with the below mentioned protected persons  
743 shall be dealt with the ordinary methods of settlement by international law and the  
744 Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836 Articles 20, 21 & 24, Act of Algeiras 1906 Articles  
745 101, 102, 105, 120, 121, 122, and 123:

746 By validity of the Consular Court the following persons (Estates) are protected by  
747 AMPAM's State Government:

- 748 • MINNIE BELL PRICE | **born naturalized: 10/21/1969 | SSN: 425-25-** [REDACTED]
- 749 RONALD JAMES COOKS | **born naturalized: 07/28/1969 | SSN: 293-70-** [REDACTED]
- 750 CLARENCE JEMAL BELEVEN | **born naturalized: 11/12/1998 | SSN: 372-23-** [REDACTED]
- 751 SAMUEL JACOB PRICE | **born naturalized: 02/23/2001 | SSN: 362-27-** [REDACTED]
- 752 **WILLIAM RAYEH WATLEY | born naturalized: 07/24/1976 | SSN: 380-66-** [REDACTED]
- 753 WILLIAM DANIEL WATLEY | **born naturalized: 05/21/1994 | SSN: 371-17-** [REDACTED]
- 754 DARIUS RAYEL WATLEY | **born naturalized: 11/24/1999 | SSN: 385-25-6900**
- 755 MICHAEL DAVID WATLEY | **born naturalized: 10/24/1984 | SSN: 384-94-** [REDACTED]
- 756 KARLA MONIQUE ANDERSON | **born naturalized: 10/20/1958 | SSN: 127-50-** [REDACTED]
- 757 JENNIFER LYNN STEELE | **born naturalized: 09/08/1986 | SSN: 382-08-** [REDACTED]
- 758 JANAE LYNN STEELE | **born naturalized: 11/05/2004 | SSN: 372-31-** [REDACTED]
- 759 YAZMIN CHANEL ROBINSON | **born naturalized: 12/18/2009 | SSN: 374-37-** [REDACTED]
- 760 CALVIN ANTHONY EVANS JR | **born naturalized: 10/26/2015 | SSN: 123-35-** [REDACTED]
- 761 MELONA ROSE WOODS | **born naturalized: 11/16/1957 | SSN: 376-66-** [REDACTED]
- 762 SHANEE MARIE PERRY | **born naturalized: 09/10/1983 | SSN: 386-92-** [REDACTED]
- 763 SUTRAH LAMONT GAYRONE HARRIS | **born naturalized: 11/01/1961 | SSN: 568-27-** [REDACTED]
- 764 SHAWAN MARCHEL PERRY | **born naturalized: 06/11/2001 | SSN: 370-27-** [REDACTED]
- 765 ROBERT EARL HARRIS | **born naturalized: 08/10/1981 | SSN: 571-67-** [REDACTED]
- 766 IRIANA JANE HARRIS | **born naturalized: 10/18/2002 | SSN: 363-29-** [REDACTED]
- 767 CHRISTOPHER LEMAR LOFTON | **born naturalized: 04/12/2002 | SSN: 381-27-** [REDACTED]
- 768 CHRISTIANA LANAE LOFTON | **born naturalized: 11/14/2021 | SSN: 325-43-** [REDACTED]
- 769 CHRISTIAN LOYAL LOFTON | **born naturalized: 11/22/2022 | SSN: 207-86-** [REDACTED]
- 770 JAIDON LARON HARRIS | **born naturalized: 09/22/2006 | SSN: 376-33-** [REDACTED]
- 771 SANAIYA MICHELLE HARRIS | **born naturalized: 09/04/2008 | SSN: 380-35-** [REDACTED]



772 MITCHELL LEE PERRY SR | **born naturalized:** 02/06/1959 **SSN:** 374-64-██████  
773 MITCHELL LEE PERRY JR | **born naturalized:** 07/07/1987 **SSN:** 376-02-██████  
774 SHALENA MONAE PERRY | **born naturalized:** 12/13/1995 **SSN:** 380-17-██████  
775 LAKITA LYNN PHILLIPS | **born naturalized:** 05/14/1975 **SSN:** 374 -88-██████  
776 KAILYNN EMAN BROWN | **born naturalized:** 07/16/2000 **SSN:** 376- 25-██████ -  
777 MARQUIE EMANUEL BROWN | **born naturalized:** 02/08/2003 **SSN:** 373- 29 -██████ -  
778 ROBERTA LYNN PHILLIPS | **born naturalized:** 06/04/1950 **SSN:** 382- 54 -██████ -  
779 SHEILA BOULDIN | **born naturalized:** 03/12/1959 **SSN:** 368-70-██████  
780 CORNELIUS WILLIAMS JR | **born naturalized:** 11/07/1940 **SSN:** 384-40-██████  
781 TANISHA DARLENE JONES | **born naturalized:** 09/30/1981 **SSN:** 386-90-██████  
782 TAMIKA VIRGINIA JONES | **born naturalized:** 06/09/1979 **SSN:** 362-86-██████  
783 JALEN AMARI BYNUM | **born naturalized:** 07/15/2003 **SSN:** 376-29-██████  
784 IRELAND SHEILA TERRA JONES | **born naturalized:** 01/07/2009 **SSN:** 385-35-██████  
785 CHRISTIAN RILEY JONES | **born naturalized:** 06/20/2010 **SSN:** 380-37-██████  
786 TERRENO CALDENCE JONES | **born naturalized:** 08/26/2016 **SSN:** 024-13-██████  
787 RASHEANA EARLINE JONES | **born naturalized:** 01/20/1986 **SSN:** 382-08-██████  
788 SEVION PROSPERITY BOOKER | **born naturalized:** 08/08/2012 **SSN:** 802-69-██████  
789 MYKAEL DAVON JONES | **born naturalized:** 04/30/2007 **SSN:** 384-33-██████  
790 ANDREA DENISE WILSON | **born naturalized:** 03/22/1980 **SSN:** 384-86-██████  
791 EWENIQUE DENISE WILSON | **born naturalized:** 09/10/1999 **SSN:** 386-23-██████  
792 ADRIANNA JONIAH WILSON | **born naturalized:** 11/16/2007 **SSN:** 369-35-██████  
793 EDWARD BRADFORD | **born naturalized:** 05/24/1953 **SSN:** 369-58-██████  
794 FITZHUGH LEE BOULDIN JR. | **born naturalized:** 06/04/1952 **SSN:** 370-62-██████  
795 DAVON GRADFORD | **born naturalized:** 08/12/1974 **SSN:** 370-82-██████  
796 DAWNE RENITA LEWIS el | **born naturalized:** 02-12-1960 **SSN:** 376-66-0572  
797 DIAMOND PAIGE LEWIS | **born naturalized:** 07-22-1986 **SSN:** 363-06-7898  
798 PHAREN EDRIS LEWIS | **born naturalized:** 11-30-1990 **SSN:** 382-11-5046  
799 RAHSHIDA NAKAI CARTWRIGHT | **born naturalized:** 12-13-1975 **SSN:** 363-94-5917  
800 KAMRYN NAHJI CARTWRIGHT | **born naturalized:** 06/18/2001 **SSN:** 367-27-3222  
801 KEVIN LEE SPENCER | **born naturalized:** 9-19-1993 **SSN:** 384-15-9640  
802 KHLOE LEILANI SPENCER | **born naturalized:** 06-22-2018 **SSN:** 143-29-2910  
803 LUCRETIA GEORGIA MAE HOWARD | **born naturalized** 06/19/1981 **SSN:** 384-88-██████  
804 DAYANNA MONIQUE HOWARD | **born naturalized** 11/08/2006 **SSN:** 441-23-██████  
805 WILLIAM ERVIN TOMLIN | **born naturalized** 10/01 2008 **SSN:** 443 25 ██████



806 DASHAWN AVEON HOWARD| **born naturalized** 12/28/1997 **SSN:** 385-21-  
807 DEMETRIUS LEARN D WADE | **born naturalized** 04/24/2001 **SSN:** 366-27-  
808 ALJAHARA TARA AKINDELE BONNER **born naturalized** 1/15/1995 **SSN:** 371-19-  
809

810 For these reasons, the Consular Court finds that the above-mentioned names are  
811 entitled to enjoy civil and criminal protections by the organic State known as Allodium  
812 Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan (AMPAM) in the Empire of Morocco. Moreover, the  
813 former Moroccan subjects and protégés mentioned above shall be entitled to Consular  
814 Relations and Access for any dispute with a foreigner in Morocco. The United States of  
815 America, the UNITED STATES, and its several corporate states shall enact legislation and  
816 mechanisms regarding Diplomatic Relations and Consular Relations that serve as checks  
817 and balance to adhere to the Treaty of Madrid Articles 7, 8 & 15 as soon as practicable  
818 but no later than April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

819 Effect, Moroccan Treaties is the supreme law of the Empire of Morocco and the  
820 privileged United States of America, the privileged UNITED STATES, and their privileged  
821 several Union states and Administrators, inter alia, shall adhere to the ministerial  
822 decrees of the competent Consular Court of AMPAM. Wherefore fines, penalties, and  
823 confiscations shall be sentenced for wrongful acts by any foreigners, and their  
824 international organizations, in accordance with the Act of Algeciras 1906 Article 101 and  
825 102, and the internal self-defense laws of Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan.

826 \*

827 Lastly, Jacquelyn A McClinton [ISLN: 924115620] , Gretchen Whitmer, Mr. Robert P.  
828 Young Jr, Mrs. Dana Nessel, the Michigan legislative branch members, and any so-called  
829 law enforcement officers of the de facto corporate STATE OF MICHIGAN, the de facto  
830 UNITED STATES, and the de jure contracting State known as the United States of  
831 America, shall be held to the peremptory norms of international law, e.g., but not  
832 limited to, the “DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW FRIENDLY  
833 RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER  
834 OF THE UNITED NATIONS” as follows :

835 \*

836 “The General Assembly,



837 Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16  
838 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December  
839 1966, 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and  
840 2533 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, in which it affirmed the importance of the  
841 progressive development and codification of the principles of international law  
842 concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

843 Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Principles of  
844 International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,  
845 which met in Geneva from 31 March to 1 May 1970,

846 Emphasizing the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations for  
847 the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of  
848 Friendly relations and Co-operation among States, Deeply convinced that the  
849 adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning  
850 Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter  
851 of the United Nations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the  
852 United Nations would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and  
853 constitute a landmark in the development of international law and of relations  
854 among States, in promoting the rule of law among nations and particularly the  
855 universal application of the principles embodied in the Charter, Considering the  
856 desirability of the wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

857 1. Approves the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning  
858 Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter  
859 of the United Nations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

860 2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of  
861 International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States  
862 for its work resulting in the elaboration of the Declaration;

863 3. Recommends that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes  
864 generally known.

865 **1883rd plenary meeting, 24 October 1970**

866 ANNEX



DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY  
RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE  
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming in the terms of the Charter of the United Nations that the  
maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly  
relations and cooperation between nations are among the fundamental purposes  
of the United Nations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practice  
tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international  
peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice, and respect for fundamental  
human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of  
their political, economic, and social systems or the levels of their development,

Bearing in mind also the paramount importance of the Charter of the United  
Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

Considering that the faithful observance of the principles of international law  
concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States and the fulfillment in  
good faith of the obligations assumed by States, in accordance with the Charter,  
is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and  
security and for the implementation of the other purposes of the United Nations,

Noting that the great political, economic, and social changes and scientific  
progress which have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter  
give increased importance to these principles and to the need for their more  
effective application in the conduct of States wherever carried on,

Recalling the established principle that outer space, including the Moon and  
other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of  
sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means, and mindful  
of the fact that consideration is being given in the United Nations to the question  
of establishing other appropriate provisions similarly inspired,



898 Convinced that the strict observance by States of the obligation not to intervene  
899 in the affairs of any other State is an essential condition to ensure that nations  
900 live together in peace with one another, since the practice of any form of  
901 intervention not only violates the spirit and letter of the Charter, but also leads to  
902 the creation of situations which threaten international peace and security,

903 Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from  
904 military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the  
905 political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

906 Considering it essential that all States shall refrain in their international relations  
907 from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political  
908 independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the  
909 purposes of the United Nations,

910 Considering it equally essential that all States shall settle their international  
911 disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter,

912 Reaffirming, in accordance with the Charter, the basic importance of sovereign  
913 equality and stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be  
914 implemented only if States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the  
915 requirements of this principle in their international relations,

916 Convinced that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and  
917 exploitation constitutes a major obstacle to the promotion of international peace  
918 and security, Convinced that the principle of equal rights and self-determination  
919 of peoples constitutes a significant contribution to contemporary international  
920 law, and that its effective application is of paramount importance for the  
921 promotion of friendly relations among States, based on respect for the principle  
922 of sovereign equality,

923 Convinced in consequence that any attempt aimed at the partial or total  
924 disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or at  
925 its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the  
926 Charter,

927 Considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the  
928 role of relevant resolutions adopted by the competent organs of the United





929 Nations relating to the content of the principles, by the competent organs of the  
930 United Nations relating to the content of the principles,

931 Considering that the progressive development and codification of the following  
932 principles:

933 (a) The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the  
934 threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence  
935 of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the  
936 United Nations,

937 (b) The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful  
938 means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are  
939 not endangered,

940 (c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any  
941 State, in accordance with the Charter,

942 (d) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the  
943 Charter,

944 (e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

945 (f) The principle of sovereign equality of States,

946 (g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by  
947 them in accordance with the Charter,

948 So as to secure their more effective application within the international  
949 community, would promote the realization of the purposes of the United  
950 Nations,

951 Having considered the principles of international law relating to friendly relations  
952 and co-operation among States,

953 1. Solemnly proclaims the following principles:

954 The principle that States shall refrain in their international ~ relations from the  
955 threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of  
956 any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United  
957 Nations.





958 Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or  
959 use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,  
960 or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.  
961 Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and the  
962 Charter of the United Nations and shall never be employed as a means of settling  
963 international issues.

964 A war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace, for which there is  
965 responsibility under International Law.

966 In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have  
967 the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

968 Every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate the  
969 existing international boundaries of another State or as a means of solving  
970 international disputes, including territorial disputes and problems concerning  
971 frontiers of States.

972 Every State likewise has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to  
973 violate international lines of demarcation, such as armistice lines, established by  
974 or pursuant to an international agreement to which it is a party or which it is  
975 otherwise bound to respect. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as  
976 prejudicing the positions of the parties concerned with regard to the status and  
977 effects of such lines under their special regimes or as affecting their temporary  
978 character.

979 States have a duty to refrain from acts of reprisal involving the use of force.

980 Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives  
981 peoples referred to in the elaboration of the principle of equal rights and self-  
982 determination of their right to self-determination and freedom and  
983 independence.

984 Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the  
985 organization of irregular forces or armed bands including mercenaries, for  
986 incursion into the territory of another State.

987 Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or  
988 participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing



989 in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of  
990 such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or  
991 use of force.

992 The territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting  
993 from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. The  
994 territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State  
995 resulting from the threat or use of force. No territorial acquisition resulting from  
996 the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal. Nothing in the foregoing  
997 shall be construed as affecting:

998 (a) Provisions of the Charter or any international agreement prior to the Charter  
999 regime and valid under international law; or

1000 (b) The powers of the Security Council under the Charter.

1001 All States shall pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a  
1002 universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective  
1003 international control and strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce  
1004 international tensions and strengthen confidence among States.

1005 All States shall comply in good faith with their obligations under the generally  
1006 recognized principles and rules of international law with respect to the  
1007 maintenance of international peace and security, and shall endeavor to make the  
1008 United Nations security system based on the Charter more effective.

1009 Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as enlarging or  
1010 diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning  
1011 cases in which the use of force is lawful.

1012 The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful  
1013 means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not  
1014 endangered.

1015 Every State shall settle its international disputes with other States by peaceful  
1016 means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not  
1017 endangered.

1018 States shall accordingly seek early and just settlement of their international  
1019 disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial



1020 settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means  
1021 of their choice. In seeking such a settlement, the parties shall agree upon such  
1022 peaceful means as may be appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the  
1023 dispute.

1024 The parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution  
1025 by any one of the above peaceful means, to continue to seek a settlement of the  
1026 dispute by other peaceful means agreed upon by them.

1027 States parties to an international dispute, as well as other States shall refrain  
1028 from any action which may aggravate the Situation so as to endanger the  
1029 maintenance of international peace and security, and shall act in accordance with  
1030 the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

1031 International disputes shall be settled on the basis of the Sovereign equality of  
1032 States and in accordance with the Principle of free choice of means. Recourse to,  
1033 or acceptance of, a settlement procedure freely agreed to by States with regard  
1034 to existing or future disputes to which they are parties shall not be regarded as  
1035 incompatible with sovereign equality.

1036 Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs prejudices or derogates from the applicable  
1037 provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the pacific settlement of  
1038 international disputes.

1039 The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic  
1040 jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter.

1041 No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for  
1042 any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State.  
1043 Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or  
1044 attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political,  
1045 economic and cultural elements are in violation of international law.

1046 No State may use or encourage the use of economic political or any other type of  
1047 measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of  
1048 the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from its advantages of any kind.  
1049 Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive,



1050 terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime  
1051 of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

1052 The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a  
1053 violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

1054 Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and  
1055 cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State. Nothing in  
1056 the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as reflecting the relevant provisions  
1057 of the Charter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

1058 The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the  
1059 Charter.

1060 States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the  
1061 differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres  
1062 of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security  
1063 and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general  
1064 welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based  
1065 on such differences.

1066 To this end:

1067 (a) States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of  
1068 international peace and security;

1069 (b) States shall co-operate in the promotion of universal respect for, and  
1070 observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the  
1071 elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious  
1072 intolerance;

1073 (c) States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social,  
1074 cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign  
1075 equality and non-intervention;

1076 (d) States Members of the United Nations have the duty to take joint and  
1077 separate action in co-operation with the United Nations in accordance with the  
1078 relevant provisions of the Charter.



1079 States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in  
1080 the field of science and technology and for the promotion of international  
1081 cultural and educational progress. States should co-operate in the promotion of  
1082 economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing  
1083 countries.

1084 The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

1085 By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples  
1086 enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely  
1087 to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue  
1088 their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to  
1089 respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

1090 Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action,  
1091 realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in  
1092 accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to render assistance to the  
1093 United Nations in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter  
1094 regarding the implementation of the principle, in order:

1095 (a) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among States; and

1096 (b) To bring a speedy end to colonialism, having due regard to the freely  
1097 expressed will of the peoples concerned;

1098 and bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination  
1099 and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of  
1100 fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

1101 Every State has the duty to promote through joint and separate action universal  
1102 respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in  
1103 accordance with the Charter.

1104 The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or  
1105 integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political  
1106 status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right  
1107 of self-determination by that people.

1108 Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives  
1109 peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right



1110 to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against,  
1111 and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to  
1112 self - determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in  
1113 accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

1114 The territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the  
1115 Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State  
1116 administering it; and such separate and distinct status under the Charter shall  
1117 exist until the people of the colony or Non-Self-Governing Territory have  
1118 exercised their right of self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and  
1119 particularly its purposes and principles.

1120 Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as authorizing or  
1121 encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the  
1122 territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent

1123 States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and  
1124 self-determination of peoples as described above and thus possessed of a  
1125 government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without  
1126 distinction as to race, creed or color.

1127 Every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of  
1128 the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country.

1129 The principle of sovereign equality of States;

1130 All States enjoy sovereign equality. They have equal rights and duties and are  
1131 equal members of the international community, notwithstanding differences of  
1132 an economic, social, political or other nature.

1133 In particular, sovereign equality includes the following elements:

1134 (a) States are judicially equal;

1135 (b) Each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty;

1136 (c) Each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States;

1137 (d) The territorial integrity and political independence of the State are inviolable;



1138 (e) Each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social,  
1139 economic and cultural systems;

1140 (f) Each State has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international  
1141 obligations and to live in peace with other States.

1142 The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them  
1143 in accordance with the Charter:

1144 Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by it in  
1145 accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

1146 Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under the generally  
1147 recognized principles and rules of international law.

1148 Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under international  
1149 agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of  
1150 international law.

1151 Where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the  
1152 obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United  
1153 Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

#### 1154 GENERAL PART

1155 2. Declares that:

1156 In their interpretation and application, the above principles are interrelated and  
1157 each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. Nothing  
1158 in this Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions  
1159 of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States under the Charter or the  
1160 rights of peoples under the Charter, taking into account the elaboration of these  
1161 rights in this Declaration.

1162 3. Declares further that: The principles of the Charter which are embodied in this  
1163 Declaration constitute basic principles of international law, and consequently  
1164 appeals to all States to be guided by these principles in their international  
1165 conduct and to develop their mutual relations on the basis of the strict  
1166 observance of these principles.”





For this reason, the Consular Court finds that the United Nations codification of the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, also known as General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV) 1970, shall be in full force concerning the succession of Moroccan sovereign States in pursuance to the native Moors Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1836, the Treaty of Madrid 1880, the Act of Algeciras 1906, and the Charter of the United Nations 1945, inter alia, in the Empire of Morocco.

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Any matters of appeal to the merits of this Consular Court Order can be petitioned by postal mail to Hajib; watley, william-ray El, (Minister of Foreign Affairs) at Allodium Moroccan Praedium Ante Michigan, Department of Foreign Affairs, 5511 East 7 Mile Road, Suite 305, Detroit Michigan 48234, in Morocco.

Ordered on this Islamic date of Shaban 4, 1444 [February 24, 2023].



Kalifa Bey, Chief Judge  
AMPAM Consular Court

watley: william-ray El, Hajib  
AMPAM; Minister of Foreign Affairs

cc:

UN Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres  
UN Deputy Secretary-General, Ms. Amina J. Mohammed  
United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)  
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA)  
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



- 1201 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- 1202 United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small
- 1203 Island Developing States (OHRLLS)
- 1204 United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
- 1205 United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO)
- 1206 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- 1207 United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS)
- 1208 United Nations Department of Global Communications (DGC)
- 1209 United Nations Department of Safety and Security (DSS)
- 1210 International Court of Justice
- 1211 International Criminal Court
- 1212 United Kingdom of Great Britain
- 1213 Republic of China
- 1214 French Republic
- 1215 Russian Federation
- 1216 Republic of Albania
- 1217 Federative Republic of Brazil
- 1218 Gabon Republic
- 1219 Republic of Ghana
- 1220 Republic of India
- 1221 Ireland (Éire)
- 1222 Republic of Kenya
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1364 Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm Address: 1000 Independence Ave SW, Washington Dc 20585  
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1372 <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/contact-us>  
1373 Secretary of Commerce - Gina Raimondo (DOC): <https://www.commerce.gov/page/about-department#cabinetmembers>  
1374 Secretary of Defense - Lloyd Austin (DOD): <http://www.defense.gov/About-DoD/Contact>  
1375 Secretary of Education - Miguel Cardona (ED): <https://www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/gen/?src=ft>  
1376 Secretary of Energy – Jennifer Granholm (DOE): [https://energy.gov/#main\\_navigation\\_\\_section\\_1](https://energy.gov/#main_navigation__section_1)  
1377 Secretary of Health & Human Services – Xavier Becerra (HHS)  
1378 :<https://www.hhsconnecthelpdesk@hhschirogovernanceassistancedesktop@hhs..go v /forms-and-resources/contact-us>  
1379 Secretary of Homeland Security – Alejandro Mayorkas (DHS): <https://www.dhs.gov/contact-us>  
1380 Secretary of Housing & Urban Development – Marcia Fudge (HUD):[https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/about\\_hud](https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/about_hud)  
1381 Secretary of Interior – Deb Haaland (DOI) :<https://www.doi.gov/contacts>  
1382 Secretary of Labor - Marty Walsh (DOL) : <https://www.dol.gov/general/contact>  
1383 Secretary of State – Antony Blinken(DOS) :<https://register.state . gov / contact-form>  
1384 Secretary of Transportation - Pete Buttigieg(DOT) :<http s: // www . transportation . go v / about / org / organization>  
1385 Secretary of Treasury–Janet Yellen (DOTREAS):<https://home . treasury . go v / about / leadership / secretary>  
1386 Secretary of Veterans Affairs – Denis McDonough (VA): [https://www.va . go v / about\\_va / contact\\_va.asp](https://www.va . go v / about_va / contact_va.asp)